

The Yale Expositor.

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YALE, . . . MICH

Authors who think it is a mark of originality to run down Chicago have evidently forgotten about Mr. W. T. Stead of England.

On its own showing the Chinese government has demonstrated that it has not the ability to govern, and unfortunately the truth is likely to be worse than anything at which it has so far hinted.

The natural inference would be that the jury which awarded a New York man \$750 because he was deprived of his sleeping berth was composed of Philadelphia men. By no others is a single night's rest valued so highly.

The suspicion is becoming stronger and stronger daily that the person who was in charge of the signal station at Mole St. Nicholas during the exciting hours of our late unpleasantness with Spain has been transferred to Shanghai.

A steady diet of sulphur and molasses is said to be a perfect protection against mosquito bites. The insect is said to be antagonistic to the atmosphere that surrounds a person who indulges in that method of driving the impurities of his blood to the surface.

Now Chicago is doing the handsome thing! Accused of poisoning St. Louis' water supply by running the drainage canal to the Mississippi, Chicago promoters have engineered a \$30,000,000 deal to bring water seventy miles from the Ozark mountains to St. Louis, and so furnish that city with what it has never had—a real pure supply. This is well as well as magnanimous.

Queen Victoria's gold cup, a present to the city of Dublin, to commemorate her recent visit to Ireland, has been handed over to the Dublin corporation. It is egg-shaped, weighs 160 ounces, and is two feet, three inches in height, with a circumference at the rim of three feet. It stands on a pedestal of black marble, inlaid with gold, with the royal arms on one face and those of the corporation of Dublin on another.

When a bolt of lightning knocked the Rev. Shepard Knapp, a Congregational preacher of New Haven off the wooden horse of a merry-go-round, from which he was endeavoring to secure the brass ring, the capture of which would entitle him to another ride free, he remarked, as he picked himself up, unhurt and somewhat startled, that he regarded the phenomenon as a divine warning against playing games of chance.

The decision of the United States Circuit Court of New York, upholding the validity of the Fayerweather will, enriches many of the larger colleges and several charitable institutions. Yale college will secure \$300,000, Cornell and Columbia \$200,000 each, Dartmouth, Bowdoin and Williams \$100,000 each. Among the smaller institutions, Hamilton, Maryville, Rochester, Wesleyan, Lincoln, Hampton and Virginia \$100,000 each, and Marietta, Park, Wabash and Lafayette colleges, and the Union Theological seminary \$50,000 each. Five charitable institutions will receive \$25,000.

Municipal expansion began with Philadelphia. As originally laid out by William Penn, the city was two miles long and one mile wide. Township after township was annexed, till at last the city boundaries coincided with those of a county twenty-two miles long. Boston overran the old county lines and took in five outlying towns. Greater New York and Chicago now exceed in area and population some European principalities. In each case consolidation has been accomplished by the joint action of city and suburbs, with legislaive authorization. But the problems of city government grow in complexity as the cities grow in size.

A notable sign of the times in Cuba is seen in Spanish immigration. In the first four months of this year nearly six thousand Spaniards came over from Spain, to settle in the island. It is also observed that few of the Spaniards who were in Cuba before and during the war have departed because of the change of government. They, as well as the new immigrants, seem to have faith in the peace and prosperity of the island. Doubtless this is largely because the power of the United States is exerted in Cuba, to restrain party hatreds and to promote the general welfare. That fact is a fine tribute to the beneficence of our intervention in Cuban affairs. It also fixes upon us a heavy responsibility for the future of the island.

It is proposed in England to substitute papier mache for canvas for officers' messes, canteens, etc., in home camps, which are always at the mercy of high winds. The price of a building, well lighted and ventilated and draught proof, is \$1,050, while the fittings bring up the cost to \$1,250. In each but ten men sleep, take their food, and in wet weather enjoy their indoor recreation without overcrowding. The huts are designed to suit all weathers. They can be built in three hours and taken to pieces in half the time.

THEY DID THE SAME.

DEMOCRATIC PRECEDENT FOR FIGHTING THE FILIPINOS.

War in New Mexico After Its Conquest by Direction of Democratic President Who Claimed "the Full Right of Sovereignty"—Official Records.

Little by little it becomes apparent that the Democratic criticism of the methods of the present Administration in regard to newly acquired territory is a criticism of the methods followed by its own leaders and Presidents. All of the vast territory added to the area of the original thirteen States was under Democratic control, and the leaders of the party, in and out of office, planned and plotted and schemed to add the islands of Cuba and Hawaii as long as a desire for more slave territory stimulated them to activity.

Driven from their former positions by these developments, they now undertake to criticize the fact that the President is using the army to put down the insurrection, notwithstanding the fact that the treaty with Spain was ratified by Democratic votes after that insurrection had begun. It seems hardly credible that men could attack the President for carrying to a finish a war that was in existence when the purchase of the islands was authorized by their own party leaders. Yet such is the fact. The attack of the Filipino forces upon our troops in the Philippines, began on February 4, 1899, and on that same night Aguinaldo issued his proclamation declaring war against the United States. Yet it was not until February 6, two days after, that the treaty was ratified, and that by ten Democratic and three Populist votes. The statement has also been repeatedly made that some of these votes were cast for the treaty by the "advice and consent" of William Jennings Bryan.

By this action the leaders of the Democratic and Populist parties deliberately bought a fight already going on, agreeing that the United States should pay \$20,000,000 for it, and in so doing placed upon the shoulders of President McKinley the duty of carrying it on. He could not do otherwise. Yet they are criticizing his course, though, of course, it is well understood that the criticism is for political effect only.

But the leaders of the Democratic party did, in another similar case, just what President McKinley is now doing, and did it by the direction of a Democratic President. Papers compiled by the War Department show that, after the conquest of New Mexico by the military forces of the United States was accomplished by the campaign of 1846, General Kearney, the officer in command, organized a civil government for the occupied territory, and filled the executive and judicial offices by appointment. These civil functionaries entered upon the discharge of their duties in apparent unconsciousness of exposure to more than ordinary peril. In December, 1846, the native inhabitants organized a conspiracy to overthrow the United States authority in New Mexico. On the night of January 15, 1847, the governor, the sheriff, the circuit attorney, the prefect, and a number of others, citizens and officials of the United States, and Mexican supporters of United States authority, were assassinated in the town of San Fernando de Tayos. On the same night seven other Americans were killed at Arroyo Hondo and two at Rio Grande. It was then apparent that the insurrection was general, and the purpose was to kill all the Americans and those Mexicans who had accepted office under the American Government.

Col. Sterling Price was then commander of the army of New Mexico, with headquarters at Santa Fe. He learned of the uprising and attendant atrocities, January 20th, 1847, and that the army of insurrection was marching against Santa Fe. He took prompt and vigorous action and marched out to meet the insurgents with a force of about 400 men. There were many serious and sanguinary engagements, but the enemy was no sooner dislodged from one position than it took refuge in another, and maintained a determined resistance throughout. The losses were heavy on both sides. Owing to the mountainous character of the country, and the fact that the campaign took place in the winter time, the American forces suffered many hardships before reaching the town of San Fernando de Tayos, where the governor and party had been foully assassinated. A particularly severe engagement occurred at Pueblo de Tayos, which had been strongly fortified. The insurgents took position in a large church which they had pierced with embrasures for rifles. The Americans were compelled to retreat to Fernando.

The following day they returned and renewed the assault, but the artillery fire seemed to have no effect upon the church walls. Ladders were then made and holes cut in the walls with axes, through which the soldiers with their hands threw fire and lighted shells into the interior. Another assault was made on the church door, which again failed, with loss. The artillery was then brought up within 60 yards, and after 10 rounds had been fired, one of the holes which had been cut with the axes was widened to a practicable beach, through which a storming party entered, dislodged the enemy, and took possession of the church. The next morning the enemy surrendered. The loss sustained by them was about 150 killed. The number of wounded was not known. The American loss in killed and wounded was 52.

Under date of January 23rd, Captain Hendley, commanding at Vegas, N. Mex., reported to Colonel Price that every town and village, except Vegas and Tuculoti, had declared in favor of insurrection, and that the entire population seemed ripe for it. The insurrection in eastern New Mexico was inaugurated by the murder of eight Americans at Mora, January 20th, 1847, and was continued in force until the following July, having been marked with many atrocities on the part of the insurgents. Thereafter the insurrection dwindled into depredations committed by various bands of Indians instigated and led by Mexicans.

Hardly a party, large or small, traders or soldiers, crossed the plains of New Mexico without being attacked. Many men were killed and large numbers of horses, mules, and cattle driven off. In the latter part of 1847 comparative safety was secured by stationing the troops at various points. Of the insurgent prisoners, fifteen or twenty were executed by sentence of court-martial. The others were turned over to the civil authorities.

The events resulting from the insurrection did not escape the attention of Congress. That body on July 10th, 1848, passed a resolution calling upon the President for information in regard to the existence of civil government in New Mexico and California, their form and character, by whom instituted and by what authority and how they were maintained and supported; also whether any persons had been tried and condemned for "treason against the United States" in New Mexico. President Polk replied to said resolution in a message dated July 24th, 1848, in which he discussed the character of military government, taking the broad position that such a government may exercise "the fullest rights of sovereignty," thereby explaining the action of the military authorities in suppressing the insurrections.

The records show that a similar course of action was followed in suppressing the insurrection in California in 1848, and re-establishing the sovereignty of the United States.

TRADE BALANCES.

Nothing so perpetuates the debtor condition of the United States as its annual payment to foreign ship owners of some \$200,000,000 each year. When to that amount is added the sum paid for insurance, banking and exchange to foreigners because they control the means of transporting our exports and imports, the cash or its equivalent in our products annually drawn exceeds \$200,000,000. To so legislate as to foster an immense ship owning and ship building industry in the United States—sufficient to enable our own people to carry our imports and exports in American ships—would be equivalent to securing the retention at home of a minimum sum of \$200,000,000 each year that now goes out of the country to afford employment to aliens at our expense. To keep such a vast sum at home would rapidly transform the United States into a creditor nation.

During the last four years the apparent balance of trade in favor of the United States has closely approximated to two thousand millions of dollars. Were that an actual rather than an apparent favorable trade balance we would soon cease to be a debtor nation. But when we deduct about one-half of that trade balance because of the payments made to foreign ship owners, bankers and insurance companies, and again deduct the large but unknown amounts, consisting of interest due foreigners on investments in the United States, money spent abroad by Americans and the sums remitted by immigrants, we find our favorable trade balance dwindled down to very small proportions. As a consequence, we are but slowly emerging from our condition of foreign indebtedness.

Free silver advocates must see however, the golden opportunity our present enormous exports in excess of imports gives us to once and for all free ourselves from foreign indebtedness. Did our own people but earn the \$200,000,000 or more each year now paid to foreigners for charges incident to the carriage of our imports and exports, European gold would be forced into the United States at an enormous rate to meet the balances due us, or else Europeans would send back to us the American securities which they now hold in such enormous sums and which at present keep this country a debtor nation.

We have in the past forty years paid to foreigners easily four thousand millions of dollars for doing our foreign carrying, a sum that has gone out and stayed out of the country, to its permanent impoverishment. Our national wealth today is all of four thousand millions of dollars less than it would have been had American ships carried the same proportion of our foreign commerce during the past forty years that they did during the preceding seventy years. More than that, to keep on paying foreigners at the rate we are now doing for the carriage of our imports and exports will, during the next quarter of a century alone, take out of the United States fully five thousand millions of dollars additional.

Not only will the country be drained of this colossal amount, but American labor in the mines, the mills, the factories, the ship yards and on board the ships, will be denied the employment incident to the building of ships,

from the mining of the ore and the felling of the forests to the completed ships.

The passage of the shipping bill, which will quickly put an end to our present dangerous and impoverishing dependence upon foreign shipping for our foreign carrying should, for the few reasons outlined, if not for the very many others unstated for lack of space, command the active support of not only every monometallist but of every bimetalist in the United States.

HOW WAGES HAVE INCREASED.

Factory Pay Rolls Have Doubled in Five Years.

Akron, O.—"In the campaign of 1896, Mr. McKinley made one remark which went to the hearts of the people from one end of the country to the other. It was, 'Open the Mills,'" said General Charles Dick, secretary of the Republican National Committee.

"Those three words met with a responsive chord from those tens of thousands who had been idle during the last Democratic administration, and the empty dinner pail brigade went to the polls and voted for a full dinner pail, and for the opening of the mills.

"In order to gain some idea of the effect of restoring the home market to our own people, the Republican National committee sent out blanks to members of the National Association of Manufacturers, asking them to kindly furnish us with the number of men whom they employed in each year from 1890 to 1899 inclusive, as well as with the total amount of wages which they had paid during the same years.

"We have received 200 replies. These show that there was a steady increase in the number of hands employed in the 200 factories until the year 1893, after which there was an immediate drop of 10,000 men in 1894. But under President McKinley's administration the increase in the number of men employed by these same factories has been startling. In 1894 they employed 90,483, in 1897 they employed 109,600; in 1898 they employed 131,428 men, and last year they employed 174,645 men. In short, the number of wage earners employed by those same 200 factories has increased from 90,483 men in 1894 up to 174,645 last year, almost doubled in fact.

"But the contrast is even more striking when applied to the amount of wages paid, and the following table shows the returns received from the same 200 manufacturers:

Year.	Wages Paid.
1890	\$45,149,081
1891	49,875,858
1892	53,619,418
1893	48,966,250
1894	40,803,866
1895	52,851,317
1896	58,202,420
1897	54,412,774
1898	62,247,940
1899	78,835,069
Averages.	
1890-92 Inclusive	\$49,548,119
1893-96 "	48,957,713
1897-99 "	65,165,261

"The amount of wages paid by these same 200 manufacturers increased steadily from 1890 to 1892, then there was a drop in 1893 and another drop in 1894. During the next two years wages picked up, but it was not until 1897 that these same manufacturers were paying out as much money in wages as they had paid in 1892. The increase of their pay rolls in 1898 and 1899 is as gratifying to me, as it must be to the men who are now busy at good wages.

"Between 1894 and 1899 the 200 manufacturers of the National Association, who reported to us, had increased their payrolls by upwards of \$38,000,000, in fact the amount of wages which they distributed last year was almost double what they paid out in 1894.

"If this ratio of increase were applied to the whole country, without taking into account the numbers of new factories that have been started in the last few years, who can deny that general prosperity has visited the country. And what a depth of meaning those three words 'Open the Mills,' uttered by Mr. McKinley less than four years ago, has really conveyed."

AMERICAN ADMINISTRATION

Improves Conditions of People and Towns in the Philippines.

Speaking of conditions in Manila, under American administration, the British consul in that city says "Improvements are visible in every direction, and already the town has quite a different appearance from last year. The work of draining the filthy town ditches and stagnant pools may possibly entail an epidemic, but the advantage to posterity is inestimable. There are, no doubt, at present golden opportunities for the employment of capital and talent in many local trades. The Departments of the Postoffice and Telegraph, being now under American and British control, are admirably conducted."

The British vice-consul at Iloilo says: "The United States forces have now successfully occupied the better part of the island. The end of this year augurs well for a happier future, and, when once a peaceful rule is established, many important improvements will take place."

Not a True Democrat.

Congressman George B. McClellan has disqualified himself for the second place on the Kansas City ticket by voting to give the government a sufficient number of troops to suppress its foes. An offense of this sort cannot be condoned by the Democratic party.

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